Amendments to the Specification:

Add the following new paragraphs after the paragraph ending at page 3, line 14:

Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 is a schematic diagram of the Fab Lch library. DNA encoding an immunoglobulin heavy chain Fd fragment ("ANTI-AR1 Fd" ) that recognizes an epitope of interest (AR1) was cloned into a vector to generate the ANTI-AR1 Fd-expressing plasmid, p15LacIOP. This plasmid was expressed in a host cell, depicted as the large rectangle at the bottom of the figure. The host cell was infected with bacteriophage expressing a diverse immunoglobulin light chain library "Lch LIBRARY" in which the light chains are fused to a bacteriophage coat protein; the collection of plasmids that encode the light chain library is designated pELBG1ac1. Expression of the Fd and the light chains within the host cells results in the production of phage, each of which displays a recombinant antibody made up of the invariant Fd associated with one of the light chains ("Lch") of the library . One of these phage is illustrated in the upper right of the figure. It has ANTI-AR1 Fd as the antibody heavy chain, with the CH1 region represented by a vertically striped oval and the VH region represented by a white oval. The antibody light chain is derived from the Lch library; it has a CL region represented by a cross-hatched oval and a VL region represented by a horizontally striped oval.

Fig. 2 is a schematic diagram showing a method of identifying an immunoglobulin light chain that can dimerize with each of two or more different immunoglobulin heavy chains and promote binding of each such heavy chain to its epitope. In this diagram, the process begins at the upper left, with the ANTI-AR1Fd/Lch library-expressing host cells that were depicted in Fig. 1. The antibody-displaying phage produced by those host cells are screened by panning with the antigen AR1, to select for light chains that increase the affinity of the ANTI-AR1Fd heavy chain for AR1. A new phage library encoding the selected light chains is used to infect a second host; the second host expresses an Fd fragment that recognizes an epitope that differs from AR1, *e.g.*, AR2. This Fd fragment (ANTI-AR2Fd) is illustrated as vertically striped oval

(representing the CH1 region) linked at its tip to a solid dark oval (representing the VH region). The antibody-displaying phage produced by this second type of phage-infected host cells are screened by panning with the AR2 antigen, to select phage encoding light chains that increase the affinity of the ANTI-AR2Fd heavy chain for AR2. The resulting phage library ("ANTI-AR2Fab") encodes light chains, each of which can dimerize with either type of heavy chain and promote the binding of each type of heavy chain to its cognate antigen. The steps can be repeated for one or more additional rounds of selection (see up arrow). A selected light chain ("commonly shared light chain") capable of associating with both types of heavy chains can be used to create a bispecific antibody as depicted by the IgG shown in the lower left of the figure.

Delete the heading "Brief Description of the Drawings" at page 14, line 34.

Delete the paragraph beginning at page 14, line 35, that starts with "Fig. 1 is a".

Delete the paragraph beginning at page 14, line 36, that starts with "Fig. 2 is a".